of the members of the House of Representatives.* The maximum disparity in population between representative districts is approximately 2.23 to 1. Approximately 38.9% of the State's population can elect a majority of the members of the Senate. The maximum disparity in population between senatorial districts is approximately 3.20 to 1 (adjustment is made for the multiple representative districts).

The Court finds that substantial progress in correcting malapportionment in the General Assembly has been made by the enactment of Senate File 1. The large variance in population between the largest County, Polk, with a population of 266,315 and Adams County, with a population of 7,468, together with the Iowa Constitutional prohibition against districting within a County, complicates the task of population apportionment. Apportionment by legislative process is highly desirable. This Court should not intervene except under the most compelling circumstances. In the absence of further guidance from the Supreme Court of the United States, this Court is of the opinion that Senate File 1 is not so objectionable on Federal Constitutional grounds as to warrant disapproval as an interim plan of apportionment.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDGED THAT Senate File 1 recently enacted by the 60th General Assembly of the State of Iowa, convened in Special Session, is hereby approved as an interim plan of apportionment.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1964.

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*This percentage figure varies depending on the Counties used in computing the percentages. For instance, see plaintiffs' exhibit 400 which indicates 44.02% of the population can elect 50% of the representatives.